

The year 1888 promises to be a year of splendid political developments, one and all redounding to the glory and triumph of a

# UNITED DEMOCRACY.

THE SUN,

Fresh from its magnificent victory over the com-bined fees of Democracy in its own State, true le its convictions, truthful before all else, and irless in the cause of truth and right.

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Address THE SUN, New York.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1887,

#### Perhaps It Won't Work.

Senator HISCOOK is credited with the proposal to abolish the protective duty on sugar and to establish instead, for the benefit of the sugar interest in Louisiana and else where, a system of bountles upon production to be paid from the Treasury. Mr. HISCOCK brings forward this measure as a Republican, and he expects to have it adopted by the Republican party.

Yet it is far from certain that such a nov-

elty can command the support either of Republican statesmen or the Republican The only kind of bounty that has found favor in this country in recent times was the bounty upon steamships paid in the guise of large appropriations for carrying the mails. The old COLLINS line, which existed some thirty years ago, was built and carried on by this means. For a low years the opposition against the system of countles was very mild: but when the time of the contract drew toward the close, it became so earnest that the steamship people had to make great efforts. The result was a series of scandals conspicuous in Washington and in this city, and at the end the renewal of the bounty was easily defeated.

Before considering the subject on its merits and in detail, let us wait and see whether the project is taken up by the Republican party, as Mr. HISCOCK expects.

#### Mr. Cleveland's Gift for the Jubilee.

Many splendid and costly gifts from sovereigns, from ecclesiastics and religious bodies, and from private persons, have been sent to LEO XIII. in honor of his jubilee Many testimonials of the respect in which he is held even by those who have no sympathy with that great force and organization of which he is the head, have been prepared for him. But among them all there is none likely to give him a greater pleasure or be more commended for its appropriateness and its simplicity than the gift sent by President CLEVELAND. This is an engrossed and a finely bound copy of the Constitution of the United States. Mr. CLEVELAND has not been regarded as especially strong in point of tact, but this gift is one which the most experienced and polished diplomatists could

not have improved upon.

It is proper that the President of the United States should join in a demonstration of honor to the spiritual ruler whose subjects are found in such large numbers in this country, and among its most industrious. useful, and public-spirited citizens. Among the great majority of Protestant Americans there is already a perception of the fact that civilization must be either religious or agnostic or atheistical, and that in the contest between Christianity and its opponents or discreditors in nominally Christian countries, the Catholic Church must be a powername, and a well-disciplined, resourceful, and undaunted assailant of the common foe. The movement for Christian unity and all possible conformity among Protestant sects is only another expression and statement of the same great fact, that materialism and all forms of anti-Christian or un-Christian opinion can be successfully combated only by harmony if not union between all who profess, with whatever unessential variety of dogma or Church polity, the Christian faith. Not that a union between Catholics and Protestants is contemplated, or will be possible, if ever, before many centuries of ussion; but in the fight of Christianity against materialism and agnosticism, hostil ity between the Christian forces enlisted in separate companies must be checked and

discouraged. Protestants, therefore, beyond a few ir reconcilables, will not be displeased that Mr. CLEVELAND should send a gift to the Pope. And such a gift should be simple and appropriate. To the simple taste of LEO XIII. nothing could be more agreeable than the gift made by Mr. CLEVELAND. In its simplicity it is worthy of the republican-democratic form of government. In its intention it is manly and kind. In its meaning, and this is most important of all, it is significant. It is meant to show, unless we misread it, that the United States recognizes on its part and the Holy See on the other that there need be no contradiction and no collision of authority between Washington and Rome, between the Capitol and the Vatican. Both and their own business. Each will not submit to nor be guilty of encroachments. The one tolerates all religions. The other is the

friend of all Governments. Both Protestants and Catholics should be isfied with these relations. The United tates does not interfere with the religious belief of its citizens. The Catholic Church does not interfere with the political belief of

#### its adherents. The Case of Lower California.

The political enemies of the Liberal Government of President DIAZ are now, it ms, denouncing the encouragement given to American citizens to people and lop the Mexican territory known as Old or Lower California. The reactionary newspapers declare that Lower California, which for the first time in three hundred and fifty years has suddenly become extremely precious in the eyes of certain Mexicans, is threatened with the fate of Texas. They bid President DIAZ to remember what followed the intrusion of American settlers in the lands west of the Sabine fifty years ago, and to take betimes precautions against a second mutilation of the national

The Mexican Conservatives are quite needessly alarmed. The Texas performance will never be repeated. There is not one well-informed and intelligent person now living in this country who does not consider that the on of Texas was, under the circumseeding and attending it, a crime.

That crime was committed at the dictation of our slaveholding States, which hoped, by carving at least four slave-tolerating States out of Texan territory, to restore their tottering ascendancy in the Federal legislature. Prompted by what proved a misdirected instinct of self-preservation, Mr. CALHOUN and other Southern statesmen prevalled upon our Government to admit Texas to the Union against the consent of the Mexican Confederation, and without the proffer of a pecuniary indemnity. No such discreditable transaction will ever again be permitted, because it will never be demanded by a vast and traditionally preponderant section of the United States.

We shall never take Lower California against the will of a friendly republic. But it is possible that with the free consent of Mexico we may one day buy it at a price acceptable to both parties. It is true that this spacious peninsula-some 700 miles in length and from 50 to 80 miles in breadthhas at all former times been looked upon by Mexicans as of little or no value. What they thought of it is evident from the fact that, notwithstanding its early discovery and settlement, it contained, until recently, when the inflow of American colonists set in less than 20,000 inhabitants. But. like New or Upper California, this long neglected peninsula is, under American hands, disclosing splendid capabilities. Two events have turned the eyes of American emigrants toward a territory treated as aimost worth.
less by its legitimate possessors. One is the completion of the Southern Pacific Railway to its terminus at San Diego, which lies but a short distance north of the Mexican frontier. The other is the extraordinary flood of capital and labor which during the last few years has poured into the southern counties of Upper California from that section of our country lying east of the Rocky Mountains. The rise in the price of lands adjacent to Los Angeles and San Diego has been unexampled, since the sanitary

staples of southern Europe. Naturally, visitors dismayed by the high values now set upon farm lands around San Diego, would cast a longing eye on tracts possessing precisely the same advantages of soil and climate and only a few miles away across the Mexican frontier. To convert this impulse into a concerted movement needed only such facilities for the acquisition and security of property as the DIAZ Administration hastened to provide. The result is that a stream of well-to-do, thrifty, and hard-working colonists, for the most part from our older agricultural States, has begun to enrich and develop what used to be regarded as the waterless and treeless waste of Lower California.

benefits of a winter's residence in that region

became widely known as well as its neculiar

fitness for the production of wine, raisins.

oranges, lemons, olives, almonds, and other

It is clear that, now and hereafter, the Mexican Government has much to gain by such a transformation of its Federal terri-As Lower California advances in wealth and population the fiscal resources of the central administration will be proportionately increased. And should Mexico ultimately deem it expedient to sell us the peninsula, she could reasonably ask a price much larger than would have been obtainable a few years ago.

Pennsylvania's Matrimonial Problem Love laughed at locksmiths when locksmiths were the principal agents of restraint In these days lawmakers are to a considerable extent what locksmiths were in older times. But Love laughs at those who would restrain him, all the same; and of the truth of this the Philadelphia newspapers furnish daily illustrations.

Philadelphia is in Pennsylvania, and in Pennsylvania the achievement of matrimony is hedged about with certain obstacles which are vexatious to a young man who, pervaded with the holiday spirit of generosity, has decided that he will make himself a Christmas present of a helpmeet. In the adjoining State of New Jersey there are no such obstacles. Camden is in New Jersey, just across the river. A ferryboat runs every fifteen minutes or oftener, and this is supposed to account in part for the fact that a considerable number of people voluntarily live in Philadelphia. One of the advantages of this easy transit from State to State appears in the matrimonial departments of the Philadelphia newspapers.

In the Philadelphia Press of Dec. 22 nine teen notices of marriages were published Seventeen of these marriages took place in Camden and two in Philadelphia. In one of the seventeen instances the high contracting parties were residents of Camden: in another they were residents of Trenton; but in every other instance of the seventeen either the bride or groom resided in Pennsylvania. The Times of the same date told of twelve weddings, ten of which were in Camden, and in each instance the persons wedded were from Pennsylvania. Press of the preceding day published fourteen marriages, nine of them legalized in Camden. The principal actors in these happy events had all come over from Pennsylvania. The same paper of a date one day earlier reported twenty-six hearts that beat as thirteen, and six of these weddings were of Pennsylvania couples in Camden. In every instance of marriage in Camden the notice sets forth with explicitness the residence of the civil or the clericocivil functionary who performed the ceremony-as, "by the Rev. I. W. BAGLEY, at his residence, No. 908 Broadway, Camden, N J."-and thus the matrimonial departments in these Philadelphia newspapers are made Camden directories for those contemplating marriage, as useful in their way as the obit uary facilities offered by another esteeme

journal of that town. These figures are sufficient to show that the young people of the Keystone State are not to be deprived of the free exercise of their choice in the matter and manner of matrimony by statutory impediments, so long as the ferryboats cross the Delaware with tolerable regularity and the fare remains at a reasonable figure. The question whether it is wise to deprive the clergy of the Quaker City of one of the chief sources of recuperation from the devastating consequences of donation parties, and to take from Mayors and other magistrates a means of reimbursing themselves in part for political assess ments, is of deeper moment to Pennsylva-

#### nians than to outsiders. To Constantinople by Rail.

Since our Atlantic and Pacific coasts were united by iron tracks, no railroad enterprises have surpassed in interest and importance those which are now nearing completion in the Balkan States. The railroads which, under the stipulations of the Berlin treaty, have been building in Servia and Bulgaria, are about to be joined to the Turkish lines and it is expected that within ten weeks Paris and Berlin will be connected by rails running across the Balkan peninsula with Constantinople and with Salonica on the Ægean Sea. Servia has completed her part of the work, and the gaps in the Bulgarian line are rapidly shortening.

The pulse of modern life has beaten feebly in these Balkan States. Their backward

condition has been due in no small measure to the fact that though they are the subject of grave international disputes they have been largely out off from commercial and social relations with the north. Eastern Roumelia and a part of Bulgaria have dealt with northern Europe only by way of Turkey and the Mediterranean, and in point of time have been as far from London as Calcutta is. It will be a noteworthy event in the history of Europe when these new lines practically complete great iron highways through the entire length of the continent, that will bring some of the most inaccessible regions within a few days journey of every northern capital.

Both Servia and Bulgaria are looking forward to the end of this great work as the dawn of a new and hopeful era. Wide and fresh fleids for the tourist will be opened in a great territory whose unique institutions and picturesque landscapes have been studied only by adventurous travellers. It is not a little remarkable that the wonderful seenery of Herzegovina is less familiar to most intelligent Europeans than India and parts

of the Himalayas.

Who knows what possibilities of progress for the unfortunate peninsula may be created by these railroads crossing the Balkans?

#### The Secret of a Strike.

The secret of the great strikes and their lamentable failures is simple enough, and here it is:

Under the inspiration of a few soulless and inflated wretches, such as have got control of the Knights of Labor, an association of employees meet and are told that they must strike. The reasons vary, but they are often trivial and perhaps unjustifiable or fallacious. But that doesn't make any difference to the labor bosses. They are enough to inflame the spirits of their unfortunate dupes to the point desired. Other inflammatory and stimulating arguments, also mostly lies, are heaped before them. They are told that there is an enormous fund of money to carry them through the struggle. Loud applause. A telegram is read saying that the men at the other end of the line will eat their boots before they give up. Great enthusiasm. The whole district is said to be unanimous and hot for a general revolt, and no surrender is the watchword Frantic cheering. All the surrounding labor organizations are with them heart and soul. and ready to stand by them, if the struggle should assume such proportions, to their last dollar. Sensation. And so on till the bosses' tongues tire of lies and their imagination fails to invent new incentives, and the assembly adjourns in jubilation at the prospect of putting these great imaginary forces in motion to crush their so-called enemies.

All this is the work of the most heartless set of unprincipled impostors that have appeared in modern times. And when such knaves are driven from influence in the of organized laborers, the first and most indispensable step in progress from the present state of decay and dissatisfaction will have been accomplished.

Mayor Hewirt has tendered the office of Corporation Counsel to Mr. HENRY R. BEEK-MAN, and that gentleman has accepted the nost though he cannot be sworn in until later in the week, when the office is vacated by Mr. O'BRIEN. The appointment is for an unexpired term, which runs out on May 1, 1889. ixteen months hence. The selection of Mr. BEERMAN excites no surprise, for among poli-Mr. BEERMAN is prominent in the County Democracy, and has been for the past year President of the Board of Aldermen. Before that he was a Park Commissioner, so that he has ssarily become familiar with city matters. He has our good wishes, and we trust that he will make an able head of the Law Department. Judge O'BRIEN has shown ability, tact, and judgment in the administration of the somewhat difficult functions of the post.

The light and the voice which have effected the change in Graven CLEVELAND came from the Democratic party.—National Republican. And where should they come from? From

the Mugwumps? Mr. CLEVELAND has been as fortunate in his political changes as in his social changes. From a bachelor to a Benedick from a Mugwump to a Democrat! Think of it.

Pownerry has often told of h powering desire to be relieved from the duties of General Master Workman of the Knights of La bor, and at the October Convention he solemnly declared that he could not by any inducement be led to hold the office any longer than the term, which expires nine months hence. A calm observer, who can take an unprejudiced view of the state of things and the course of events in the order under his management. might easily reach the conclusion that no injury would accrue to labor if he were to anticipate by a few months the period of his resignation of an office the duties of which weighed so heavily upon him, and which have been administered with so little judgment.

The failure to receive any news from the STANLEY expedition, the cable informs us, excites no unessiness on the lower Congo. This is not strange, in view of the fact that we seldom hear from travellers in Central Africa for many months after they leave the coast. When STANLEY left Yambuga, on June 28, he had before him a journey of 500 miles through a wholly unknown country, requiring at least he would send back couriers with desputches exposed, as they would be, to the danger of imprisonment or death. If couriers did return to Yambuga their despatches could not be sent down the river until the arrival of a steamboat. As a matter of fact, we know of the arrival of but one steamboat at Yambuga since STANLEY left that station. After he reached Wadelai it would take at least three months to send messengers to Zanzibar, and it would not be surprising if our first authentic news from STAN-LEY should reach us from the east coast. The report from the lower Congo that news from STANLEY is expected by Jan. 20 shows that a steamboat has gone to Yambuga, and is expected to return to Leopoldville next month.

## Proof that Shakespeare Wrote Antony and

From the London Times. Mr. W. J. Hawker. Bournemouth, says: "To me. a Warwickshire man, the most conclusive proof that Shakespeare wrote 'Antony and Cleopatra' is the line in which Antony salutes the 'Serpent of the Nile' as 'my chuck.' This term of endearment is still heard among the peasantry of the Midland counties; and to suppose that a classical scholar, such as Bacon, should have introduced a homely provincialism, so English, and so utterly destructive of the unities, into an Egypti

imagery rather than to the mantle of the great, but

cher's inspired son as the author of that robus

We have received from Mr. Paul Loeser, the editor of the Staats Zeitung, the prospectus of a new work which promises to be important and useful. It is to be called "The United States Export Almanac." Ac-cording to the statement of Mr. Loeser its purpose is "to collect material for the improvement of the American export trade; to show what American producers are able to furnish for the markets of the world; to encour age American business men in their efforts to compete in foreign markets, and to call the attention of foreign merchants to the opportunities of the sound and profit which are offered to them by American

Every description of American products will find a place in the pages of the Almanac. Agriculture, mining, machinery, hardware, jewelry, textile fabrica, ready, made clothing, India rubber goods, leather, chemicals, paper, furniture, scientific apparatus, and musical instruments will all be fully reported upon. The work will be published in English, Spanish, German, and French. We wish Mr. Loceer and his associates the unmost success in this valuable undertaking.

THE SENATE AND THE ARMY.

The Prospective Points of Military Legi WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 .- A review of the cores of bills and resolutions on military subjects introduced into the Senate Indicates that this part of the work of the Fiftieth Congress has already been, to a great extent, blocked be duplicated in the House.

Prominent in the list is the Manderson three

battalion bill, which provides for increasing

the infantry regiments to twelve compani each, thus adding fifty companies in all, with three Majors for each regiment, instead of one, as now. This would give the infantry the same organization as the other two arms. The bill is supported on the ground that this uniformity is desirable, and that three battalions of r companies each, being more easily handled, are tactically the better organization, as the practice of nearly all nations further attests. The points against the bill, which seemed conclusive to the Forty-ninth Congress, seemed conclusive to the Forty-ninth Congress, are that, at fifty men each, fifty new companies would afid 2,500 men to the permanent army, besides two hundred additional officers, fifty in each of the grades of Major. Captain, and First and Second Lieutenants. This would cost a million dollars a year. There is a provision giving to the infantry the promotions that would ensue among commissioned officers, and to enlisted men of the army half the vacancies created in the Second Lieutenancies of infantry, after the West Point graduates have been appointed.

Another Manderson bill fixes the number of officers for colleges as follows:

Officers for colleges as follows:

The President may, upon the application of any established college or university within the United States having expectly to educate at the same time not less than 150 male students, detail an officer of the army to sol as President, superintendent, or professor thereof, but the number of officers so detailed shall not exceed lifty at any time, and they shall be appointed throughout the United States, first, to three State institutions applying for such detail that are required to provide instruction in military tactics under the provisions of the act of Cougress of July 2, 1802.

The not thus mentioned grave lands for establishments.

set of Courress of July 2, 1832.

The not thus mentioned gave lands for establishing colleges whose leading object, to quote its queer phraseology, should be "the practical instruction of the industrial classes in agriculture and mechanic arts, including military tactics," After these applications are filled the details under the pending bill are to be distributed according to population. The Secretary of War is authorized to issue small arms and field pieces to such institutions. Some former scandals in the services are the basis of the following measure introduced by Senator Cockrell:

That when any officer of the army or of the pays That when any officer of the army or of the nav

one of the subjects which was specially recommended to the attention of Congress both by Secretary Endicott and by Acting Judge Advocate-General Lieber was the limitation act in desertions, and this matter Senator Call has taken up in the following proposed addition to the Articles of War:

No person shall be tried or punished by a court martial fer desertion committed more than two years before the arraignment of such person for such offence, unless he shall meanwhile have absented himself from the limited states, in which case the time of his absence shall be excluded in compating the period of the limited states, in which case the time of his absence shall be excluded in compating the period of the limitation. Provided, that said finitiation shall not begin until the end of the term for which said person enlisted.

Other bills introduced by Mr. Call appropriate

Other bills introduced by Mr. Call appropriate \$20,000 for the repair of Fort Marion and \$10,000 for surveying by the army engineers railroad route from the mainland to Key West over the keys and reefs, and grant land war rants for service in the Seminole war in 1836.

over the keys and reefs, and grant land warrants for service in the Seminole war in 1836. Mr. Gibson proposes to repeal the law which forbids appointing to the army persons who served in the Confederate service. There are many private bills, as usual, designed to appoint and retire officers, to retire with increased rank, to reimburse for losses by theft, accident, or forgery, and so on.

Benator Dolph's bills touch on far the most important military subjects, outside of the routine appropriations, likely to be presented to the Fiftieth Congress. One of these proposes to purchase 10,000 gross tons of American steel for heavy guns, to establish a gun factory at Frankford, and to construct sundry fortifications, appropriating an aggregate of \$14,000,000 for these purposes. A second deals still more breadly with coast defence, appropriating \$126,377,800 for this purpose, to be divided into yearly installments.

Other bills of Mr. Dolph provide for the promotion of Assistant Surgeons, for the military survey of Alaska, and for abolishing the limit now established in filing claims for compensation for property lost in the military service.

now established in filing claims for compen-tion for property lost in the military service.

### Col. Ingersoll Liked the Pew.

From the Chicago Berald. Here is a story that is told as a fact in the and coolly took his seat in one of the finest pews. A few moments later the owner of the pew, a pompous, purso-proud, but orthodox man, marched with telling strides to its door. He seemed alightly disconcerted at seeing a stranger in occupation. He seated himself, and, taking a memorandum book from his poetet, wrote: "I pay \$3,000 a year for this pew, sir!" Coolly taking his pencit from his pocket, without changing his position, the man of sliver tongue wrote underneath: "I don't doubt your word at all air. It's a d-n good new

There are Two Great Shooting Bennetts TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your sone of last Saturday you give the public to understa that I best Chevaller Paine's record of 904 for 100 con secutive shots with L. & W. 44 Russian model army revolver, fifty yards, standard American target. I have been confined to my room with a severe attack of ton sillitis and under the doctor's care for about ten days The party shooting 1914 was my brother, Mr. W. W. Ben nett. As I am the one who has been having the contro versy with Chevaller Paine, please correct. Bostox, Dec. 27.

### He Likes It.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your SUN a a great light. It shipes in many obscure households and I hope it will shine forever, especially when it contains such sentiments as appeared in it on the 234 inst Democracy is greater than free trade: it is greate than protection. Let it live and now.

The Sex. too, live forever. Yours truly,

Milton Swift.

### The Le Plongeon Pictures.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : I have jus read Mr. Fred Ober's reply in the Times to Dr. Le Pio geon's letter of the 15th, and beg to state that Mr. Obe never bought any picture from us. To many people w have repeatedly refused to sell copies, though to museus two collections have been sold. The seven pictures fro ection shown by Mr. Ober were given to him b our collection shown by Mr. Ober were given to him by myself, upon condition that he should not use them. Even so, had he not particularly stated on the platform that he fad made those very pictures in which I stand among our workmen, no notice would have been taken to his using them. I can bring forward many witnesses to prove what I say, and we corrected many witnesses to prove what I say, and we correct which I kept while in Yucklas, Mr. Ober was introduced to us at our house, in Nerida. By Jr. J. M. Gilkey, doning, yet residing there. The cate was Feb. 21. Ibed, and on that evening I gave the pictures in question to Mr. Ober after he had dined with us. Repectfully yours, Alex D. Le Plossgoon.

2018 Washington athert, Brookeys, Dec. 25.

First Send Us Your Cirl's Photograph, To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am young man who is building a handsome cottage two Gome. Ac., but the question now arises. "How or wind color shall I paint it?" You know a young man alway wants to please tile new wife, so I shall resort to my oil friend. The Suz. to actic the matter.

SPRING LERK, Fla., Dec. 23.

#### Finttened a Tride. Wife (to husband, who has been to New York

"You murmured in your sleep last night, John, about seeing an elephant in New York. Husband—Er—um—did I, my dear! Wife—as and from the appearance of your pocket book which you left on the mantelpiece, I think the elephant must have stepped on it.

Where We Get Our Weather Dakota Husband-Well. I must get to th office, my dear; I have a busy day before me Wife-Good by John, and don't forget your fur over coat and linen dusier. I see the probabilities are for changeable weather.

Cramped Quarters.

### Mother—That is a popular superstition, Bobby. Bobby—Wall I should think that living in a moon like that would make him boards. Why She Detained Him.

Bobby (looking at the new moon)-Ma, there really a man in the moon?

From the Boston Transcript. Brother Claude-Waiting to see Ethel? Young Somerby-Yes: I sent up my card sem "Well, she ain't in."
"Why am I kept waiting then !"
"Why am I kept waiting then !"
I heard mamma say that she expected the new minister every minite, and you looked so well with the res
of the things in the parior she wanted to keep you."

# The Reality of Pain.

From the Netwaska State Journal. Do you believe in the Christian science "I used to."
"And did you think that pain was imaginary and had no existence?"
"What converted you?"
"I had three boils on my neck at once."

THE SUN has received \$50 from X., State

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

There were many people in the audience at the Thalia Theatre at the first appearance of Ernst Possart, the German tragedian, who remarked his great facial resemblance to Napoleon. There is the same massive brow, the strong jaw and prominent chia and the deli-cate, proud tip. Once or twice when Possart was thundering in the scene when his reason has returned to him, and he is angrily denouncing his act o signing the death warrant of the Huguenots which his mother led him to perform, that same grim scowl rose upon Posant's features which so often clouded the brow of the conqueror of Europe. And Possart's bair has a way of getting down over his forehead as it did upon Napoleon's. But the German actor istalier by several inches than was the Little Corporal.

A recent Vassar graduate was relating some of her experiences as housekeeper during the illness of her mother, and was commenting upon the indisposition of servant girls in the United States to black the boots of the men of the family. In bouseholds in England she said, where there is only one hired girl, the polishing of the enen's shoes is accepted by her as one of her duties. Then another Vassur girl recalled the time when a number of her classmates helped to shine the books of a gentleman visiting at the college. He was and is still a trustee of Vansar. He occupied one of the guest chambers, and when he went to bed he left his those outside the door as if he were in a hore! Some of act themselves. They did, and when they returned the shoes they stuck in each a handsome bouquet of flowers. The trustes was half abushed and altogether surprised when he realised how he had been honored. Tradition—though this occurred but a little while agotells his name as that of Benson J. Lossing, the historian.

Messenger boys are sometimes seen on bicycles along upper Fifth avenue it is becoming common for them to dash along on roller skates. They make double time in

A Bowery broker offers to exchange duplicate Christ mas presents. He is doing a lively lesiness this week, Women who have too many gloves, smelling bottles, and fans exchange them for bracelets, handkerchiefs, and slippers; and men with nine shaving cases away of eight of them for penknives, canes, and the like. He gots a landsonia commission, and the stock that is left on his hands, being new, is salable at once.

Francis Adelin Merrill is a quiet looking man with a broused face who has come all the way from Bechuana-land to sell a choice lot of elephant tusks. Mr. Merrill is a hunter of no mean record, and is reported to have seen named "Little Livingstone" by some of the tribes in the interior of the Dark Continent. He says the origin with whom a British treaty has just been made. Sho isti't black and she isn't ugly, either.

A rival namesake of the poeters of passion is Mrs Thomas Wilcox, the soprano in St. Paul's, who is often mistaken for Ella Wheeler Wilcox. The golden-haired young songstress is shortly to create the leading part in the oratorie of Joan of Arc at Troy. She is guthering about her a musical and literary set of her own.

Kate Forsythe, her mother, and maid, Mrs. John T Raymond, and Master Raymond made up a merry party on the Aller yesterday. Miss Forsythe will open at the Princers's Theatre in "Her Atmoment," its first pro-duction on the other side. She will return in the spring.

The immortality of theatrical tradition has just been shown at a rehearsal of "Anarchy." Steele Mackayo tnatched the book from a ten-line man and shouted out the part sonorously and with dramatic ability. "Why don't you read your lines that way, sir!" he concluded. "Well, Mr. Mackaye, if I could read them that way do rou suppose I'd be working here for \$6 a week!" Whereupon, so pleased was Mackaye with the fellow's shrewd ness, he doubled his weekly stipend immediately. That forty-three-pound turkey which came to the St

Florence caw its carcass, and was so struck with it that he begged it from Capt. Conner to use as a property in the sea scene of "Dombey & Sou" at the Star. The great bird itself, which tipped the scales, dressed at that ascounding figure, was eaten by Mrs. Barney Williams and a merry party at her house, with libations to the health and Thomas Jamey, the wonderful young laryland farmers who raised it.

Stuart Robson says Henry Irving is the ablest man he knows. His conversation is specially bright, and were a stenographer secretly hired to follow him, the current stock of good stories and witty repartees might be greatly increased. A four-hour rehearsal does not wear on the Irving company as much as one of two hours would under a star who failed to sandwich business with pleasure, and to intersperse serious instruction with mirth!u

A good story is told of Lawrence Barrett's earnes ness under the most amusing surroundings. Edwin Booth met Robson and Crane on Washington street, in Boston, and asked them how the fishing was at Cohasset, where they and Barrett lived during the summer.
"There are plenty of fish there." said Robson, "but
they seem to prefer a tragic death. They won't bite at comic hooks. Crane and I can't get any of them, but Lawrence Barrett sits alongside us in the yacht and fairly hears them in. They seem to lie around and wait for him to come." "Well," replied Booth, "I'm a tragedian, myself; I gness I can get a mess." And with that they went down and tried the flating, but caught not a solitary fin. As they landed at the Cohasset pler Barrett drove by in his splendid and stately turnout. 'Any fish " said he. "None." said Robson, "They are all out there nosing around for Mr. Barrett's dimi-fied sinker." "My G-d, Mr. Robson," answered Mr. Booth's future manager, with much disgust, "can't you

ever be serious about anything ?" The all around circus clown, James Griffiths, who has fall, was one of the eleverest practisers of his fantasti art in the United States. He gave hours of laughter and merrimen: to millions of circusgoers, young and old, all over the country, during his long career in the sawdust ring. He was a man of rare taleut in his business and could use his wit, his face, his voice, his agile body and his costume with rare effect. Oh, yes, he was but a circus clown, yet thousands will long retain the memory of the mirth which Griffiths gave them.

In his younger days Conrad N. Jordan had a wide celebrity for jocularity and humor. Even ten or twelve years ago, when he was cashler of the Third National Bank and a close friend of Mr. Tilden, he possessed his old faculty in good working order. During his service in Washington, when the weight of the Treasury boro beavily on his mind, his natural humor appeared to be somewhat repressed but sgain once more the old twinkle can be seen in his eve, especially as he watches the influence of a chestnut upon the tace of its devourer.

Very many of the lively old gentlemen, octogenarians and nonogenarians, who are now doing their part with honor in the business of the world, have been the subamong them all have a wellspring of life more sparkling than that of the Rev. Dr. Furness of Philadelphia wh has been among us this week, and who preached the sermon at the justallation of a pastor in a Sixth avenue Unitarian church on Tuesday night. The venerable Doctor is 86 years old, and his career in the pulpit bega early in the present century; but his mind retains all the qualities that gave him celebrity in the days of his prime, and his voice is yet clear and full. His sermor surprised the other clergymen who had gathered to hear it, and who found peculiar enjoyment in the eloquence of an octogenarian whose diction is as pure as his mind is earnest. Dr. Furness was one of the standard bearer in the anti-slavery crusade a half century ago.

There is a certain rich man powersed of a name known far and wide in the United States, who enjoys a very queer custom annually at this festive season. During ffty one weeks of every year he is a model of sobriety, propriety, and gravity; he is a man of stern style and habit, a family man and a graybeard, and he applies his prodigious energies to the great business out of which his fortune has grown. But each year, during the ho his fortune has grown. But each year, during the holiday week from Christmas to hew Year's Day, his fam ily leave home and join their relatives elsewhere, while he, having invited a half dozen boon companions, locks up himself and party in his mansion, and has a week of high jinks in their company. Wines and viands of all kinds fill the dining room; fiddles and drums decreate the drawing room, and models. drums decorate the drawing room, and madness rule the hour to such a degree that the expense incurred for the mending of furniture and crockery is almost equal to the other bills of the occasion. On the morning and the day after New Year's he parts from his con panions of the week, resumes his business with his usual gravity, and pursues it with uninterrupted energy through the year until the strival of the next holiday season. When one of his worn-out intimate after the close of the revels one year, made remon-strance against the abominable practice, he replied: "I have to do it. I am so overburdened with business and responsibility all the year that if I did not let up in jamboree at its end, I would go mad. I let myself out by shutting myself in at the holidays, and then I stick o business like a galley slave from January to Decem ber. My wife and family know that I have this went

Mr. Manton Marble, formerly chief editor and pro prietor of the World, is one of the very few men in this city who have ever retired from the editorship of any dally paper under their control. Greeley, Raymond, and Bennett, who were Mr. Maride's contemporaries a qua terof a century ago, worked in harness to the last. So did Eryant, Brooks, and Hastings. No: only did Mr. Marble himself retire from daily newspaperdom, but nearly all the chief members of his editorial staff did the same tin about the same time, such men as Huribut, Evans, and

The New Board of Aldermen.

It is about settled that Alderman Dowling will be Vice-President of the new Board of Aldermen and Pairick Divver Chairman of the Finance Committee and ex officio one of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. The veteran Michael J. Toumey will, of course, be the Clerk of the Board.

EMBARRASSING SOMNAMBULISM. San Francisco Bachelor Finds his Apart-

ment Occupied by a files Walker.

From the Alta California.

There can be no doubt that people who walk in their sleep are not desirable guests to have in a boarding house. They are liable to create strange confusions and disagreeable dilemmas. Up on Sutter street is a large domest to hotel, where families and single people are accommodated with all the comforts of home. Under these circumstances it is generally full of people. Young married people are especially glad to find in such an establishment the conveniences of private life without the trouble and worry of housekeeping, and baldheaded, middle-aged gentlemen, who, in their haste to accumulate fortunes, have put off marrying until it is too late to wed, gravitate to such places as inevitably as the needle turns to the north. The house in question was full of such people. But particularly noticeable among them were a blushing young bride, whose beauty and grace was the theme of every torgue, and a stout, red-faced dealer in old iron, whose sleek and shining appearance was only equalled by the smooth and pollshed surface of his hairless head. Indeed, it was a generally accepted rumor about the bouse that his slick and glistening cranium was the result of incessant polishing with a red bandama handscrehlet, which to time out of mind, had been regarded as a leading feature of his toilet. To say that this gentleman was modest would only vartially convey un falsa of his remarkable. Dackwardness in coming forward in the presence of ladies. The glances of feminine eyes would deepen the carmine huo of his countenance until the blood seemed ready to burst from his velns. And a word addressed to him in the liquid accents which only feminine voices can assume would cause every nerve of his body to thrili with embarrassment.

Imagine the consternation of this gentleman when on returning late from his club one night he found his anartment occupied by a lady. The discovery was not made until he had partially disrobed. Coming into the room, the moon shaing brighily through the without lighting the gas, When his cont, vest, and sh

to concentrate in a globe of burning red in the head, from which the dishevelled nighteap had inlien.

Are you coming to bed, doar?" came again the same gentle voice.

This was too much. With a bound like a pantier the gentleman leaped to the sofa, and wheeling it from the corner sprang behind it.

The moon pouring a flood of light through the window seemed to have concentrated all its mys on that particular corner. It was lit up with the brightness of day. The lady saw the crouching figure, and noted the obese and ungainly form. It was not her husband. Visions of robbers, murderers, and thieves passed through her mind with the ranicity of lightning. With a bound, as if upraised by a gaivanie shock, she sat up in bed. Then with a shrick as if all the steam calliopes in the country had been conbined in one fearful dispasson, she may voice to her alarm. The noise of that awful shrick drove out of the man's heart his first alarm, and replaced it with another tright still more intense.

For heaven's sake, woman, be silent!" he cried from his crouching place in the corner.

The lady only shricked the loader. From fright the man was rapidly passing into a condition of distructed conrage.

Be quiet, I tell you?

This confirmed her worst apprehensions. A burgiar had invaded her room, She would have fled, but the door was locked, and her attire was not fitted for a promenade through the halls.

But she could yell, and she did. A succession

halls.
But she could yell, and she did. A succession

halls.

But she could yell, and she did. A succession of screams filled the room that would have wakened the doad. They roused the house, and the halls rapidly filled with frightened people. Among them came the husband of the rosy bride. He had come home late, and not finding his shouse asleep, as he expected to, concluded she was visiting some lady friends, and quietly tumbled himself into bed and went to sleep. The screams of the alarmed lady had even penetrated his dormant somes, and he came rushing out with the rest.

"Oh, heavens, save me," again came the alarmed entreaty from the bachelor's room.

"That's my wife's voice," he shouted, and his strong shoulders carried the door from its hinges. The sight that mot the startled group of people crowding into the room was so ludierous and absurd that in spite of sympathy for the terror-stricken lady they gave way to uncontrollable laughter. The frightened bachelor had wedged himself between the wall and the sofa until he looked as flat as a pancake of it, and then sunk with a groan. The lady was too husy screaming to think of anything else until her husband's indignant inquiry. "What the mischief are you doing here?" brought her in some degree to her senses.

"Oh, Charley, there's a burglar is the room!"

"I'm not a burglar!" cried a smothered voice from behind the sofa.

"This is my room, and I came home to-night and found a woman in it."

These hysterical explanations tended in no degree to allay the amusement of the borders. But finally an understanding was reached. The lady was a seep walker, and in this condition had wandered into the room and gone to bed.

### What It Costs to Bury a Vice-President.

Prom the Minneapolis Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Few people have any idea of the expense attending the burial of a Vice-President, and fewer-still are aware that the Government foots the bill. The total cost to the Government foots the bill. The total cost to the Government foots the bill. The total cost to the Government of the funeral of Vice-President Hendricks, in round figures, was 44,500. It cost \$500 for n casket, \$10 for washing and shaving the body, \$270 for embalming; decorating and use of funeral car, with horses, \$150; three men for seven days attondance, \$210; for sixteen white silk sashes, \$112; twenty pairs white silk gloves, \$20; hotel bill, carriages, and porterage at Indianapolis, \$352; for draping Senate chamber, \$234; for carriages, hacks, &c. for funeral, \$573; for three bands of music, \$294; for flowers, \$331; for badges, \$56,39; for saddle blankets, rosecties, sashes, and arm crapes, \$160; for parlors at hotel for Cabinet officers, \$100; for services of city band, \$44; for hauling cannons, caissons, Gatling guns dreping the same, &c., \$100.

These are among the larger items of expense. The Government paid even for repairing the road to the cometery, as follows: "Paid Chaa, E. Shover \$4 for hauling eight loads of gravel and filling up holes in road to Crown Hill Cemetery."

### Absent-minded.

A German professor was remarkably absent-minded. Whonever he was very busily engaged in his studio solving some abstrase problem, his wife was in the habit of bringing him his dinner. His favorite dish was paneake and molasses. One day his wife brought him a large paneake and a jug of molasses, and went down into the kitchen. Pretty soon she heard the professor ring his bell.

"Why is it. Gretchen, that you bring me nothing to cat except molasses? Why have you brought me no paneake?" asked the absent-minded professor.

"Ach Himmei," exclaimed the wife, "you have tneked the paneake around your nock, thinking it was a napkin." From Texas Siftings.

### The Origin of the Word Houster.

The names of the two operas to be given at the Grand Opera House this wook—the "Black Hussar" and "Indiana"—recall one story of the origin of the word "Hoosier," as applied to a native of Indiana. That story is that Col. Lehmanowski. a Polish officer under the first Napoleon, lectured on Napoleon's wars about 1840-42. He often used the word 'hussar' in speaking of "hairbreadth 'scapes, the imminent deadly breach." The "gostrating" fellows used the word in beasting of themselves as a "hussar," and their pronunciation was "hoosier." From the Indianapolis News,

### Natorp's Remarkable Will.

From the San Francisco Report. The will of Albert Natorp was filed to-day. He left an estate valued at \$200 to his brother. The will contains the following conditions:
I desire that my veius be onesed and that my body be buried in Laurel Hill Cemetery, either from my room or the undertaker's without any ceremony. I hereby also capress the desire to be buried at an early boar of the morning, and do not wish any one to follow my curpes. The cost of my funeral and collin must not exceed \$50.

#### Apropos of Mr. Sullivan. From the London Rejerce.

Mr. Sullivan is now appearing "in evening dress." This is understood to be a unit to the duchesses that, in the absence of Mr.Cody, J. L. is available for the "meety recket." Canterinar, after being introduced to Meety and Mirchell and rather a good to mean uniteral and Mirchell and rather a good thing. "Why is "recommended the Home Secretary, who accompanied the primared the Home Secretary, who accompanied the primared the primared that the British public parlomage these purposes. "It that its British public parlomage these purposes the such an extend?" Then the Sech put on the labelled to such an extend descends gave off an impromption. "To find out the reason one needed two far: In the wreet of the trize ring.

They ching to a spar."

#### Extraordinary Evaporation, From the Hartford Courant.

Edward Buddington of New Haven, who had liquors setted last summer on charge of rectifying without a Heenes, claims of the goods, as returned to him after a compromise of the time goods as returned to him after a compromise of the last summer on a set of the considerably. A cash of the last summer and in fact, contained mathing but dried cherries. A thirty gailon cask of port had lost shout fitteen gallons. The matter is being investigated.

A FUNNY BREACH OF PROMISE SUIT A Bachelor, Aged 74. Sued by a Maldes

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 28 .- Miss Sarah S. Chellis, 38 years of age, and a teacher in one of the public schools of this city, has sued John B. Chapman, aged 74, for \$5,000 damages, alleged to have been sustianed by reason of his refusal to make her his bride. Miss Chellis is a rather proposes lady and quite prominent in social circles. She alleges that her aged lover agreed to marry her in June, 1886, Afterward it was arranged between them that the affair be postponed until Sept. 15. From that date it was again set down for the 22d day of the same nonth. Then she learned that he had taken

t upon himself to break off the match en

tirely. So she sued him.

Mr. Chapman is a bachelor, and lives with a maiden sister on a farm in the town of Rodman, twelve miles from the abode of Miss Chelman, twelve miles from the abode of Miss Chellis. He has got lots of land and plenty of money, yet he has the reputation of being the most parsimonious individual in his town. He is afflicted with rheumatism, bowed with age, and his dress on most occasions would stamphim as an inmate of the county house. Altogether he, is one of the most unattractive and ungainly lovers that Cupid ever tackled.

The people of Watertown are quite familiar with the face and figure of Mr. Chapman. His custom in years past has been to come to town in summer barefooted and ragged. When the cold blasts of winter swept down from the Adirondacks he did not surprise those whe knew him because he put in an appearance without an overcoat, and wearing a straw hat. While courting Miss Chellis was necessary to help along his little affair of the heart, so he bought or hired them. As the new outfit was only for the eye of the lady is question, very few people saw him well dressed. His custom was to come to town in his old and tattered clothing, which he exchanged for the new only long enough to pay his reshects to his lady love: so Miss Chellissaw him in one gart and the people saw him in another. These are only a few peculiarlities of the aged woocs.

In his answer to the complaint of Miss Chellis Mr. Chapman denies the promise to marry, and says he is afflicted with rheumatism, disease of the kidneys, has fits, falls down unconscious, remaining so several minutes at a time. Its spite of all these alarming symptoms it is believed that the defendant will be on hand and to trial at the March term of the Supreme Court lis. He has got lots of land and plenty of

DEATH OF EDITOR LITTLETON.

#### A Rising Young Journalist who was Shot by a Political Enemy.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 28.-John J. Littleton who was shot on Saturday by Joseph R. Banks continued to sink all day yesterday, and died early this morning. Mr. Littleton was nearly 29 years old. At the age of 21 he began to practise law at Kingston, but soon left the bar for journalism, his first venture being the Cyclone Democratic weekly, at Kingston. In 1882 he moved to Chattanooga and started the Daily Democrat. There he remained until 1885, when Democrat. There he remained until 1885, where he came to Nashville and established the National Keniere as the Republican organ of the State. In politics he remained a Democraturili 1884. He left the Democratic State Convention two years later. When the plank on the State debt was adopted he announced that he was no longer a Democrat. Since that time he has been an extreme Republican. He was been an extreme Republican. He was been an extreme Republican. He was cleeted to the Legislature from Davidson county last fall. At the time of his death he was secretary and Treasurer of the Republican State Executive Committee and Vice-President from Tennessee of the National Republican Club. He was the leader of the Blaine forces in Tennessee until the late New York election, after which he espoused the cause of Sherman as the most available nomines of his party for President in 1888.

#### SUNBEAMS.

-A young woman of Bangor, Me., who had seen forbidden by a jealous sultor to go to a dance with a rival, had the jealous swain arrested and lodged in a cell, and she went to the dance with the other fellow. -A Bridgeport letter carrier wears a scarf pin in which is a tiny electric light. When he is deliver

ing letters after dark, and wishes to read an address, he turns on the electricity from a little pocket battery and flashes out a one-candle power electric light. -A rich vein of pure galena lead ore has been discovered near Monroe. Wis. Ten thousand

-After the battle of Spottsylvania, W. K. Mullins of Union Point, Ga., picked up a knife and fork on the buildfield. He took them from will like after he war, and from that day to this has never eaten a meal without them. He cannot be induced to use others

-Five negro forgers were arrested in Lancaster, and when brought together began quarrelling violently, accusing one another of treachery. This sug-zested a mode of punishment, and each was provided with a whalebone whip and compelled to inflict twenty ashes upon every one of the others.

-Another proof that it always pays to advertise comes from Ontario county in this State. A music teacher had her business card printed in one of the county papers. It was seen by a former lover out West, and he hunted her up, explained his absence of twenty years and more, and they were married

-George Riebald, an Idaho ploneer and tory "Idaho," being a pure Bannock word, meaning "Gem of the Mountains." Miller himself says that the word should be pronounced with the accent on the sec ond syllable, I-do-he, the "a" having a broad sound.

-A woman of Milton, Pa., was going home from the market the other evening, when a stranger ac costed her in a way to alarm her. She was frightened, but equal to the emergency : for, pulling a link of sau sage from her basket, she pointed it at the head of the scamp, exclaiming: "You scoundrel! If you touch me I'll shoot you." The follow took to his heals. -Alabama is going ahead fast, according

o the reports of a correspondent, who writes that in ten years the State has increased her taxable property from \$125,000,000 to \$215,000,000; and in the past year on county, of which Birmingham is the county eat, has increased \$26,000,000 in tax value. The total increase in the State for the year was \$41,001,700 -- An old sea Captain thinks that he has a

good answer for the question: "Where do see birds ob tain fresh drinking water!" He says that he has often een birds far from land that could furnish water flying around and under storm clouds, drinking the drops of water as they fell, and chattering like ducks in a pond n a hot day. They will smell a rain squall 100 miles away and fly for it with tremendous speed. -As a preliminary to selling his customers

a supply of hair invigorator, depilatory powder cosmetic, and celluloid collars and cuffs, an Albany

PHYSIOGNOMICAL HAIR DRESSER, Tousorial Artist, Cranium Manipolator, Fa-cial Operator, Capillary Abridger, Crinicultural Abecissian and Craniological Trivata

.-Peter Bennett, the Plymouth miser who ras robbed of \$34,000 the other day, came honestly by his love of hoarding. His mother is said to have been a professional beggar, and to have training over New England, taking especial were to visit the towns in which the different State Legislatures were in session. Once at Augusta, Me., she told such a pitiful tale of the poverty of her sick son, who had "nine small children and nary a persaty in the pot," that a new member headed a subscription list with \$5, and succeeded in get-ting \$200 more from his fellows. At her death she left

about \$15,000, most of which she willed to Peter's wife. -The Bolivian Government has given to an American the exclusive right to navigate the River Desagnadero by steam. Lake Titicana is 12,000 feet above the sea, and the River Desagnadero is its only outlet. The river issues from the southern extre the lake and flows through the mountains 180 miles to Lake Aulioras which is little lower than Titleace and has no outlet at all. It appears that the business of working the ancient mines in that country has been de veloped, and it is perhaps to bring to market ores from such mines further in the Andes that the right to use steam on the Desaguadero is desired. The beginning of the river is hundred miles or so distant from road terminus, but little steamers brought piecement over the mountains have long been running on Titicaca-

-Though the appearance of artificial preclous stones is now so exactly imitative of the genuine article as to render the jindgment even of an expert frequently at fault, it is claimed that the test of hardness is still infallible. Thus, the beautiful Freuch pasts, from which such attractive imitation diamonds are made, is a kind of glass, with a mixture of oxide of lead—the more of the latter the brighter the stone, but also the softer, and this latter is the serious stone, but and the series and the ingredients, and skill and manipulation, the lustre, color, tire, and water of the choicest stones are, to the eyes of the ordinary purchaser, fully reproduced: there are a few delicaries of color that cannot be perfectly given depending at they does some undiscoverable paratherities of indeposits arrangement, and not on chemical composition—these however, not being apparent to the unmittated. M hi dot however, a well-known French chemist, is reported to have nearly reproduced the peculiarities in question -including the dichroism of the sapphire—by means of a composition, of which the base is phosphate of lime; and other chemists have produced rubies and sapphires having the same composition as the genuine stones, and almost as hard.